Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, Oct. 31, 1861.

Our Flag Forever.

THE NEWS.

Gov. Curtin has issued marching orders to eight more regiments, encamped at Harrisburg, Easton, Doylestown and Pottsville.

A Washington correspondent of the Phila. *Bulletin* under date of the 30th, says:

"I am assured, from the most authenticated sources, that the President has informed several gentlemen, high in authority, that the army will not go into winter quarters here, as intimated in numerous sections, but that a forward movement is a thing determined on, and will take place at the proper time. So there need exist no suspicion that the immense army here is to remain quiet for months to come.

Congress at its last session, past a joint resolution at the request of Lieutenant-Gen. Scott, retiring him from active service. In accordance with this, it is understood that he will retire from active duty ere many weeks pass away.

The rebel batteries were opened upon the Maryland shore yesterday, and firing continued to a late hour last night; but without damage to anybody on our side. It is believed that no vessels have, within the last twenty-four hours, run the rebel blockade."

Col. Baker's body has been embalmed. It will be exhibited, in state, in Philadelphia, previous to its removal to California.

The Ball's Bluff affair is to be submitted to a thorough investigation by the constituted military authorities.

This prisoner, taken at Ball's Bluff, was astonished to learn that our army was not almost entirely composed of Abolitionists and radical Republicans, and that our main object was other than to emancipate slavery throughout the South. He said, if the fact were generally known to the working people of the South that our sole object was to sustain the Government and preserve the Union intact, there would be a revolution in the rebel army, and peace restored. He was surprised beyond measure to be assured that Breckinridge Democrats constituted a large component of the army.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in describing the late battle at Wildcat, Ky., under date of Oct. 25, says:

"The loss of the enemy is not yet known, but it was very severe. Our men buried 58 rebels whose bodies they found on the field, and picked up some of their wounded. The people beyond Wildcat say that Zollicoffer admits a loss of 80 killed. Our own loss that day was 2 Indianians killed in a skirmish and 4 men in battle, and 31 wounded. The attacking force consisted of Mississippians, Georgians and Tennesseans. They were well armed and equipped, and advanced with great firmness. When they were repulsed they threw away knapsacks, blankets, &c., in great quantities. They were generally armed with flint-lock muskets, and altered locks, with buck shot guns and navy revolvers for cavalry. A considerable quantity of muskets, shot-guns, and pistols were gathered on the battle field, and several swords were found. It is said that a rebel colonel and a captain were killed."

Mr. Memminger, the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, gives a doleful account of the present and prospective financial condition of his Government. What an appalling picture is disclosed in the following extract from one of his last communications—being a letter in reply to the cotton planters:

"It would appear that the planters, seriously oppressed as they are by the blockade, have appealed to the Government either to purchase the entire cotton crop of the year, or to make an advance upon its hypothecated value. To both of these proposals Mr. Memminger declines to accede, remarking, at the same time, that 'they demand that a new Government, yet struggling for existence, should reject all lessons of experience, and undertake that which no Government, however long established, has yet succeeded in effecting;' and the experiment, he says, is proposed, moreover, to a Government engaged in a gigantic war, whose enemies are in possession of all the munitions and workshops that have been collected during forty-five years of peace, whose fleets have been built up at the joint expense of both North and South; who, with all these on hand, are compelled to spend nearly ten millions per week to carry on the war; and 'can we,' says Mr. Memminger, 'expect to contend with them at less than half that expenditure?' He reminds the planters, further, that it is not their notes and bonds, nor their produce, which the Government requires, but money which is essential to its existence. He declares the experiment of increasing the liability, and thus damaging the credit of the Government, is too dangerous a one to be tried for the furtherance of any interest, even that of cotton; and he very plainly tells the planters that they must seek relief elsewhere. 'Let the planters,' he says 'divert their labor from cotton, and take measures for the supply of winter crops.' He recommends the increased cultivation of grain, and other agricultural products, and points to the money capital in banks and private hands as a ready resource."

If this is the report of the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, what must be the report of the rebel Secretary of War? If there is no money in the locker, how can the head of the family go to market? If his own people will not trust him, how can the President borrow from strangers?

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Louisville, says that a strong opposition party exists among the rebels. It is bitterly hostile to the movement against Kentucky, which is a gross violation of the so-called States-Rights principles of the Secessionists. He says:

"The invasion of Kentucky gave the party of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, a fresh start. The Ultraists had the honesty to say Kentucky had the right to choose for herself, and should have been respected whatever choice she may have made; that if misled it was for time and her own efforts to bring her back. These doctrines were powerful ones whispered in the ears of the army. The influence reached the Potomac army and infected it.—The Georgia troops positively refused to invade Kentucky. They had come, they said, at the call of Virginia; they were ready to go at the call of the Governor of Missouri, or at the call of the Governor of Kentucky, but not to subjugate the men who, in opposition to the Abolitionists, (as they call all the North,) they had called brothers. They look on Kentucky as, and they call her, a sister State—on those of the North as free States. The South Carolina soldiers swore they would throw down their arms first, and other demonstrations were made by other troops so alarming that Davis has been forced, in his proclamation, to offer an excuse for his ill-advised invasion of Kentucky; and how lame and impotent is the conclusion to which his logic brings him!"

Our Army Correspondence.

NOLANS FERRY NEAR POINT OF ROCKS, MD.,
October 28, 1861.

FRIEND LEWIS:—Company O, 28th Regiment P. V., don't often trouble the columns of newspapers with loads of imaginary successes and high expectations of future resolution and daring. Neither is it the purpose on this occasion, to boast of the chivalry of its members, or actions of its humble history so far to be recorded. Its stalwart and hardy components came forth from all parts of Huntingdon county, but the principle part of them from the Broad Top Coal Region, hence its name—"The Lawrence Rifles from Broad Top." The name, not only highly significant of the memorable patriot, whose expiring words were, "Don't give up the ship," but in honor of our worthy patriot and esteemed friend, J. J. Lawrence, Supt. of the H. & B. T. R. R., whose fidelity and fervency in the cause of American Nationality, has contributed much towards the speedy formation and transportation of the citizen soldiery of Huntingdon county. Capt. Geo. F. McCabe, its commander, is a man of indomitable perseverance and energy, and has gained a name in Col. Geary's regiment, well worthy of his usefulness and courage for the cause of liberty. He has, during the short time his company has been with the regiment, disarmed two defunct or *latent* cavalry companies, known to have existed a year ago, in Frederick co., Md., whose members he visited individually, and wrung from them their weapons, which were concealed—in many instances most mysteriously. Some had them buried a mile from their residences, and it was only by the determined threats of the Captain to send them to Fort McHenry, that they reluctantly handed over their weapons, which were concealed, to be used against us whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself. There are many companies, both cavalry and infantry, along the southern border counties of Maryland, that are but waiting for the rebels to cross over the Potomac, to rise up to their assistance. But, unfortunately for their treacherous hearts, that assistance can't come to them, and they doggedly hold out Union proclivities to us through day time, and show signal lights to their rebel brethren in Virginia, during the night. We caught many at these acts, who are now housed up safely in some Fort, to muse over their treachery. Capt. McCabe's company is doing picket duty on a line of two miles along the Potomac, extending from two miles below Point of Rocks, downwards. It joined the regiment on the evening of the 22d inst., and marched to Edward's Ferry, eighteen miles below the Point of Rocks, where Gen. Banks' command of 40,000 were encamped. The 28th lay there three days, during which time there was some very important manœuvering by Gen. McClellan, who also came up. Skirmishing ensued on the opposite side of the river, which resulted in our favor. On the 25th, our regiment returned to Point of Rocks, to our former encampment.—The pickets were replaced, and we are now expecting some other important movement. The series of successes of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, is due to its far-seeing Colonel. He has studied well the plans and deceptions of the rebels, knows well the enemy's country in this vicinity, and acting on the principle of economy of saving men's lives, his regiment has wonderfully escaped loss of life, while it has spread terror to all the rebel forces in range of his command. At Harper's Ferry, where he so signally defeated the rebels, one hundred and twenty of his men stood for several hours against a regiment of infantry and 500 cavalry, and finally, when reinforced to 640, with three battery guns, exposed in open field, while the enemy were sheltered in the woods, he totally routed them from their shelter, and afterwards, when a cavalry charge was made against our little force, the rebels were hurled back reeling from their saddles. Col. Geary maintained his position until all the wheat which he had crossed over to protect, had been conveyed safely on the Maryland side, after which he withdrew his forces.

Passing along the river on our way to Edward's Ferry, we beheld the memorable spot where the lamented Baker fell. The high cliffs on the opposite side made it an object of wonder why such a difficult crossing should be picked upon, when there were other places where good positions could have been taken on the opposite shore. But this is not a matter for an humble soldier to reflect upon. The disaster does not dampen our courage. When we looked at the position of the forces when they fought, we were satisfied that a similar occurrence will not take place, as more prudence will be taken in the future.

It would not be amiss to state to your numerous readers and the kind hearted ladies of Huntingdon county, that instead of their knitting socks, and preparing other winter articles of clothing to be sent to Harrisburg for distribution amongst the soldiers, that they send them to responsible persons at Huntingdon or some other place in the county, and that those persons send the clothing direct to the different companies in the field from the county. In this way the friends of the soldiers can assist *directly*, the ones they would most desire to help. The weather is getting quite cool, nights frosty, and the boys have only their overcoats and blankets to ward the stinging frost of winter. Socks and underclothes are scarce, and benevolent exertions should be made throughout the country, to make the brave boys comfortable, who have volunteered their services to put down the scorpion traitors whose ambition is to fight for plunder, and to desecrate homes of innocent families.

The ague season is now over. Sickness has, to a considerable extent, disappeared. The boys are in constant glee for being led forward to battle.—Your familiar paper is anxiously sought for when the mail arrives.

Yours, PLUS.

WAR NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Order of Gen. McClellan.

The following order has been issued by Gen. McClellan concerning the affair at Ball's Bluff, complimenting in high terms Gen. Stone and his gallant command:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 32.

The Major General commanding the army of the Potomac desires to offer his thanks, and to express his admiration of their conduct, to the officers and men of the detachments of the Fifteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts, First California and Tammany regiments, and the First United States Artillery and Rhode Island battery, engaged in the affair of Monday last near Harrison's Island. The gallantry and discipline there displayed deserved a more fortunate result; but, situated as those troops were, are all alike from retreat and reinforcements, and attacked by an overwhelming force of from five thousand to seven thousand, it was not possible that the issue could be successful. Under happier auspices such devotion will insure victory.—The General Commanding feels increased confidence in the troops composing Gen. Stone's division, and is sure that when next they meet the enemy they will fully retrieve this check, for which they are not accountable.

By order of
Maj. Gen. McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

Gen. Stone's Orders to Col. Baker.

The following are exact copies of the orders from Gen. Stone to Colonel Baker, which were found beneath the latter's hat by Capt. Young, his aid, after the body had been taken from the field. Both are deeply stained with Colonel Baker's blood, and one of the bullets, which went through his head, carried away a corner of the first:

H. Q. CORPS OF (Here the bullet struck, and a word is missing.)
EDWARDS' FERRY, Oct. 21, 1861.

COLONEL E. D. BAKER, COM. OF BRIGADE—*Colonel:* In case of heavy firing in front of Harrison's Island, you will advance the California Regiment of your brigade, or retire the regiments under Colonels Lee and Devens, now on the (almost rendered illegible by blood) Virginia side of the river, at your discretion, assuming command on arrival.

Very respectfully, Colonel,
Your mo. obt. servt.,
CHAS. P. STONE, Brig. Gen. Comd'g.

The second order, which follows, was delivered on the battle-field by Colonel Cogswell, who said to Colonel Baker, in reply to a question what it meant, "All right, go ahead." Thereupon, Col. Baker put it in his hat without reading. An hour afterwards he fell.

H. Q. CORPS OF OBSERVATION,
EDWARDS' FERRY, Oct. 11—11,50.
E. D. BAKER, *Commanding Brigade:*

COLONEL—I am informed that the force of the enemy is about 4,000, all told. If you can push them, you may do so as far as to have a strong position near Leesburg, if you can keep them before you, avoiding their batteries. If they pass Leesburg and take the Gum Springs road, you will not follow far, but seize the first good position to cover that road.

Their design is to draw us on, if they are obliged to retreat, as far as Goose Creek, where they can be re-inforced from Manassas, and have a strong position.

Report frequently, so that when they are pushed, Gorman can come up on their flank.

Yours respectfully and truly,
CHARLES P. STONE,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Letter from Garibaldi.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—The following letter from Garibaldi has been received by the United States consul at Antwerp:

[TRANSLATION.]

"CAPRERA, 10th of Sept. 1861.

"MY DEAR SIR: I saw Mr. Sandford, and regret to be obliged to announce to you that I shall not be able to go to the United States at present.

"I do not doubt of the triumph of the cause of the Union, and that shortly; but if this war should unfortunately continue in your beautiful country, I shall overcome all obstacles which detain me, to hasten to the defence of a people who are so dear to me.

Yours, G. GARIBALDI.

"To Mr. Quiggle, U. S. C. at Antwerp."

FROM MISSOURI.

[Special Despatch to the St. Louis Republican.]

CAMP RICHARDSON, BOLIVAR, POLK COUNTY, Saturday night, Oct. 26.—Gen. Fremont and staff arrived here, sixteen miles from Camp Morissey, and encamped this evening on the outskirts of the town.

Bolivar, like nearly all the towns in Southern Missouri, is almost entirely deserted, the stores being all closed and many of the houses abandoned.

It is now ascertained that the loss of Fremont's body-guard, in the brilliant charge at Springfield, was six or eight killed and from fifteen to twenty wounded.

A number of most brilliant instances of daring were shown on our side. A sergeant had three horses shot from under him, and a rebel placed a pistol at Major Zagoni's breast, and was in the act of firing when the Major severed his arm from the shoulder, and laid him dead at his horse's feet.

Col. Carr's Third Illinois Cavalry, and Major Holman's Sharpshooters have left here for Springfield, and one regiment of Gen. Sigel's division will march there at midnight.

Gen. Fremont and staff and Sigel's division depart by forced marches for Springfield at daylight to-morrow morning, and will probably arrive there in the evening.

Gen. McKinstry was within two miles of Warsaw last night.

Gen. Pope was this side the Osage river, and Gen. Hunter in advance of him, all marching to this point.

I understand that in the forthcoming battle Gen. Lane and Gen. Sturgis will have the left wing, Gen. Hunter the right, Gen. Asboth the main column, and Gen. McKinstry will form the reserve, Gen. Sigel the advance.

Nothing has been heard from the rebels under Gen. Price, and there is no news of McCulloch.

[Special Despatch to the St. Louis Democrat.]

TIPTON, Mo., Oct. 28.—Gen. Kennedy, who has just returned to Sedalia from Gen. Price's army, says that Price's men are much dissatisfied at the prospect of leaving the State, and that they will force him to make a stand within our borders. On the other hand, it is asserted that Gen. Johnston has left Kentucky to take command of the forces under Price and McCulloch, and that, before leaving that State, he sent a courier to Price and McCulloch, directing them to fall back into Arkansas, and not to give Fremont battle until he could first reach them. Gen. Kennedy says that Gen. Fremont will have a much larger force to contend against than he imagines. Considerable numbers of Price's rebels are arriving in this section daily, and it is feared that they will renew their plundering habits as soon as our troops leave.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Rebel Cavalry Routed.—13 Killed and 24 Prisoners.—52 Horses and Camp Equipage Captured.

PADUCAH, Oct. 28.—Three companies of the Ninth Illinois Regiment went to Saratoga, forty-eight miles up the Cumberland river, on Saturday, and attacked a company of rebel cavalry 100 strong, completely routing them. The rebels lost 13 killed, 24 prisoners, and 52 horses and all their camp equipage were captured. The Federal loss was only two wounded.

Further News from Kentucky.

[From the Louisville Journal, of Oct. 26th.]

A courier came to Lebanon yesterday, stating that a skirmish had occurred between Gen. Ward's pickets and a scouting party of about one hundred rebels on Thursday night, in Green county, to the southwest of Campbellsville. The captain of our pickets was unfortunately taken prisoner, but we suffered no other loss, though there were several of the rebels killed and wounded. A Tennessean who was attached to our forces killed two of them. Reinforcements were sent for immediately, and Colonel Harlan had his men ready as soon as possible, and it was supposed that they would go towards Muldraugh's Hill last evening.

We learn that a gang of forty-four Secessionists, from Owen county, who left home on Thursday night, under the lead of a preacher named Foster, have been arrested in Clark county. They made their way to the farm of Mr. Van Meter where they stopped one day to rest. Information of their whereabouts having been received at Winchester, a party of thirty Home Guards started in pursuit, under the command of young Mr. Grigsby. They came upon them by surprise, where they had picketed their horses and stacked their arms, and were off in a corn field about fifty yards off. Taking possession of these quickly, the Secessionists saw that the game was up with them and they all surrendered without a fight. Besides the forty-four prisoners, the Grigsby party captured forty-six horses, sixty-six Colt's navy pistols, forty-four Sharpe's and Enfield rifles, and forty-four sabres, the devils being armed to the very teeth when in the saddle. This gallant exploit reflects great credit on the vigilance of the Clark county Home Guards.

FROM CAIRO.

Rout of Rebels.—Captain and Lieutenant Killed.

CAIRO, Illinois, Oct. 28.—A party of thirty men of the Twenty-eighth Illinois Regiment while scouting on Saturday, encountered a party of rebel cavalry and infantry, thirteen miles below this place. A brisk engagement ensued, in which the rebels were routed with the loss of a captain and lieutenant, and several wounded. No loss on our side.

FROM VIRGINIA.

The Great Expedition.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 29, via Baltimore.—The great Expedition sailed this morning. The Flag-ship Wabash took the lead at daylight, when a gun was fired as a signal. The steamer Catawba brought up the rear. The vessels, more than fifty in number, formed in line a few miles down the Roads and went out between the Capes in splendid style.

The morning was the most beautiful one of the season, and the spectacle was the grandest ever witnessed on this Continent.

There is no other news of interest to communicate.

Attempted Escape of a Rebel Prisoner from Fort Lafayette.

On Sunday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, one of the sentinels on the dock which surrounds Fort Lafayette, had his attention attracted to one of the port holes in the fort by a strange noise. He subsequently shaped his movements in reference to that spot, and soon saw that one of the secessionist prisoners was endeavoring to make his escape. Mr. Lowber, the gentleman who was arrested some time since at Crestline, Ohio, bearing despatches for the Confederacy, was the individual who was thus engaged in offering defiance to the strong walls of the fort. It appears that Lowber had procured a key which fitted the padlock that fastened the grating of the port hole, and that he had opened the grating. He had also been provided with a new wash tub and a rope; also a life preserver.

He had $47,50 in gold and his gold watch packed in a bladder and fastened in one of his pockets. Having packed his valise, he placed it in the tub; he then fastened the rope to the tub, let the tub out of the porthole, and, after securing the rope, bid good bye to Fort Lafayette and entered the tub himself. He then set sail for the ground, all the while watched by the sentinel, who allowed Mr. Lowber, his tub and its cargo to land on the dock in safety. But no sooner had he landed than he was commanded to surrender or be shot. Of course, Mr. Lowber did not like the shooting proposition, so he surrendered, and suggested to the sentinel that he take the bladder containing the gold watch and the $47,50 in money and allow him to go back into the fort through the porthole, and have nothing said about it. But the sentinel was not to be used. He alarmed the garrison, and Lieut. Wood, the officer of the post, had the prisoners' roll called to see if all his prisoners were in the fort. He then had Lowber secured in double irons and placed in the guard-house.

It appears that Mr. Lowber has received some visits from ladies with skirts of an extraordinary size. In future visitors will doubtless be submitted to close scrutiny.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Important Captures in the Gulf.

[From the National Intelligencer of the 29th.]

Capt. James Alden, of the steamer South Carolina, reports two captures in the Gulf. One was the schooner Ezilda, taken on the 30th ultimo, and the Joseph H. Toone, which was taken after a hot chase, at the entrance of Barrataria bay.

The Ezilda was cleared for Matanzas by Capt. T. O. Sullivan, of Cork, Ireland, but after she sailed was commanded by William Anderson Hicks, of Mississippi, who resigned from the naval academy in March, and was an officer on board the pirate Sumpter when she left New Orleans. He had carried into Cienfuegos several prizes taken by the Sumpter, and when taken he was on his way home via Havana.

The Joseph H. Toone was owned by William H. Aymer, of New Orleans.—Thomas Lewis, late of the U. S. army, was a passenger on board, and both have been sent to New York as prisoners of war. Both vessels were condemned as prizes.

The Ezilda was loaded with coffee, fish, peas, eleven cases of muskets, six flasks of mercury, twenty-five loose muskets and bayonets, and one case of sabres. The Joseph H. Toone had on board the following:

Two packages tobacco, 1 case cigars, 1 case conserves, 5 cases guns, 17 cases guns, 38 cases guns, 1 case percussion caps, 2 cases guns, 7 packages ditto, 88,100 pounds lead, 900 pounds quicksilver, 100 bags coffee, 1 case cigars, 12 bbls. cigars, 2 packages do., 1 case paper, 1 case conserves, 1 case tobacco, 7,710 pigs lead, 12 bottles quicksilver, 200 kegs powder, 18 cases merchandise, 1,298 blankets, 65 packages paper, 2,000 pairs blankets, 22 revolvers, 1 box 5,000 percussion caps, 1,557 guns, 20,000 percussion caps, 202 guns, 100 bags coffee.

Commander Alden, in his communication accompanying the official reports, estimates the number of arms captured at from 4,000 to 5,000 stand. Many of them are old flint locks, and some are entirely useless from age and rust.

The South Carolina has captured sixteen prizes within three months.

John C. Breckinridge at Richmond.

[From the Memphis Appeal, Oct. 22.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 21, 1861.—The Hons. John C. Breckinridge, Humphrey Marshall, and Wm. B. Preston arrived here to-day from the West. A large crowd congregated at the railroad depot and extended them a most enthusiastic reception. Mr. Breckinridge made an appropriate speech to the hearty greetings of the multitude.

DIED,

In this place, this morning, Oct. 31st, Mr. DANIEL COTSTOCK, in his 72d year.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Oct. 30.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$6,12½@6,25
Common and Superfine	$5,87½@5,50
Rye Flour	$3,75
Corn Meal	$2,81½
Extra White Wheat	$1,40@1,50
Fair and Prime Red	$1,30@1,33
Rye	72c
Corn, prime Yellow	42
Oats	40
Cloverseed, 9 64 lbs	$4,25@4,50
Timothy	$1,75@1,87½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$5,25
Extra do ₱ cwt	5,00
White Wheat	1,10
Red Wheat	1,05
Rye	40
Corn	35
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,00
Butter	12
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	10

U. S.

STRAYED AWAY.—A gray Mare branded with U. S. on the left shoulder, broke out of an enclosure some days ago. A liberal reward will be paid to any person returning said mare, or for giving any information where she may be found.

EDWARD COLDER.

Huntingdon, Oct. 31, 1861.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

G. ASHMAN MILLER,

Has just received a new stock of

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,

Call and examine my new stock.

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

October 31, 1861.

COURT AFFAIRS.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1861.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1861, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William R. Lane his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 22d of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 24th day of August, 1861, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Monday (and 18th day) of November, A. D., 1861, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 22d of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

TRIAL LIST—NOVEMBER TERM, 1861.

FIRST WEEK.

William Patton et al	vs	James Entrekin, et al.
Isett, Wigton & Co.	vs	Joshua Johns.
A. J. Wigton & bro. for use	vs	Same.
J. & J. A. Haggerty	vs	Thomas Weston, Esq.
J. A. Hagerty	vs	Same.

SECOND WEEK.

James Gorden	vs	Cresswell & Williams.
William Crotsley	vs	Michael J. Martin, et al.
Thomas Weston, jr.	vs	Thomas Weston.
J. Cresswell	vs	C. Brandstons, et al.
J. B. Butts	vs	J. Cunningham's admr.
Owen Rest	vs	J. Sewell Stewart.
John D. Wright	vs	Jas. Templeton, et al.
Kessler, Eby & Co.	vs	Wm. Meredith, et al.
Nancy Goodwin	vs	Sam Goodwin's admr.
David G. Duvall	vs	Jonathan Shultz, et al.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY THE 11TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1861, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain messuage tenement, plantation and tract of land situate in Dublin township, Huntingdon county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of James Neely, William Stewart, and others, containing one hundred and sixteen acres and sixty-five perches, more or less, patented.

Also—A small tract of land adjoining lands of James Neely, James Kelly, and James Cree, in Dublin township aforesaid, containing seventeen acres, more or less.

Also—A small tract of ridge land, adjoining the above described tract, containing fourteen acres and one hundred and thirty-six perches, part whereof is cleared.—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Campbell.

ALSO—100 acres of land, more or less, situate in Cromwell township, bounded by lands of—Price, Simon Gratz, William Wallace, and Thos. T. Cromwell, about 40 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected two log houses, and on the premises there is an apple and peach orchard. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Solomon Banks.

☞ All sales advertised for the *first day of the Court*, will be adjourned over until the following Wednesday, and deeds acknowledged on Wednesday of the second Court week.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Nov. 22, 1861.

GRAND JURORS.

D. N. Carothers, manager, Cromwell.
Nicholas Corbin, shoemaker, Cassville.
Nicholas Cresswell, gentleman, Alexandria.
Daniel Flenner, farmer, Walker.
Henry Gratius, farmer, Porter.
Andrew Grove, farmer, Penn.
Robert Goshorn, farmer, Tell.
Jacob Hetrick, farmer, Henderson.
David Isenberg, farmer, Henderson.
John Keller, of Daniel, farmer, Morris.
Abraham Lewis, farmer, Shirley.
George Miller, farmer, Henderson.
Samuel McVety, farmer, Clay.
Thomas Morrison, miller, Brady.
Samuel Oakism, farmer, Tell.
Peter Pucketuugh, mill wright, Union.
Isaac Swoope, farmer, Shirley.
John M. Stonecroad, carpenter, Warriormark.
Andrew Swoope, farmer, Clay.
Samuel Stewart, farmer, Tell.
John Wicks, blacksmith, Shirleysburg.
Adolphus White, farmer, Oneida.
John Whittaker, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Thomas Wilson, teacher, West.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

David Blair, farmer, Oneida.
John F. Blair, farmer, Tell.
B. D. F. Baird, M. D., Clay.
William Crotsley, surveyor, Cass.
George W. Cornelius, farmer, Cromwell.
John C. Crownover, farmer, Barree.
Jacob Elias, farmer, Tod.
John M. Earley, innkeeper, Shirley.
Henry Ewan, J. P., Carbon.
Wm. S. Entrekin, farmer, Hopewell.
Ephraim Greenland, gunsmith, Union.
Austin Green, farmer Cassville.
Robert Gehrett, blacksmith, Union.
James Galbraith, gentleman, Shirleysburg.
John Hess, farmer, Springfield.
Frederick Houpt, farmer, Tod.
James Horning, farmer, West.
Maize S. Harrison, tinner, Shirleysburg.
Henry Harvey, founder, Franklin.
Robert McBurney, merchant, Jackson.
Jonathan McWilliams, farmer, Franklin.
Andrew J. McCoy, miller, Franklin.
David Mong, farmer, Warriormark.
John S. Morrison, farmer, Shirley.
G. Ashman Miller, merchant, Huntingdon.
Michael McCabe, miner, Carbon.
Charles McGill, mason, Penn.
David Rupert, farmer, Henderson.
Thos. A. Sneller, farmer, Shirley.
John P. Stewart, farmer, Oneida.
John Simpson, farmer, Huntingdon.
David Snare, J. P., Huntingdon.
Matthias Shoop, farmer, Tell.
John Summers, farmer, Hopewell.
Samson Silksnitter, farmer, Henderson.
Hugh Seeds, farmer, Franklin.
George Smith, farmer, Shirley.
John Thompson, jr., farmer, Juniata.
Samuel Thompson, farmer, Dublin.
Samuel Thompson, farmer, Franklin.
Samuel Wilson, miner, Warriormark.
John Wray, farmer, Warriormark.
Joseph Weight, farmer, Warriormark.
Caleb Wakefield, farmer, Brady.
Geo. B. Young, J. P., Alexandria.
Abraham Donaldson, carpenter, Carbon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Samuel H. Bell, farmer, Shirley.
Peter Beatty, laborer, Union.
Wm. Brewster, merchant, Shirleysburg.
David Brumbaugh, farmer, Cass.
Henry S. Dell, farmer, Cromwell.
John Dyer, jr., farmer, Warriormark.
W. A. Fraker, merchant, Shirleysburg.
Jacob Fink, farmer, Penn.
Joseph Forrest, farmer, Barree.
John Gehrett, farmer, Brady.
William Hamer, farmer, Porter.
Mordecai Henry, farmer, West.
Benjamin Hartman, farmer, West.
Isaac Hamlin, carpenter, Warriormark.
Philip Hooper, carpenter, Union.
John Hagey, butcher, Huntingdon.
Jacob Hamilton, farmer, Jackson.
Gilbert Horning, farmer, Barree.
John R. Hunter, ironmaster, West.
Joseph Isenberg, farmer, Morris.
William Johnston, merchant, Penn.
Lewis Knode, farmer, Porter.
Benj. C. Lytle, teacher, Hopewell.
F. H. Lane, gentleman, Huntingdon.
John McCulloch, M. D., Huntingdon.
Reuben Massey, farmer, Barree.
Isaac Martin, farmer, Porter.
Solomon Rouch, farmer, Penn.
Samuel Stinson, farmer, West.
Abraham States, J. P., Walker.
Asa Stevens, farmer, Clay.
Benjamin Sprankle, farmer, Morris.
Samuel Thompson, farmer, Oneida.
Jno. R. Thompson, merchant, Warriormark.
Benj. F. Wallace, farmer, Morris.
Simeon Wright, farmer, Union.

Huntingdon, Oct. 24, 1861.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at

D. P. GWIN'S.

LOST.—On Monday last, on the road leading from Petersburg to Warm Springs, a pocket book, containing a five dollar bill on the Commercial Bank of Virginia, and several papers and letters of interest only to the owner. The finder can keep the $5, but is earnestly requested to return to this office the papers, as they will be of no use to anybody but myself.

THOMAS H. WHITTAKER.

"Globe Office," Oct. 15, 1861.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY,
Shade Gap, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

A School for Young Ladies & Gentlemen.

The next session of this Institution will open the first Wednesday of November. During the past session this Institution has turned out a class of nineteen teachers, and its prospects, notwithstanding the distracted state of the country, have not been more flattering for some years. In future, there will be a Normal Department attached to the Institution, in which those wishing to become teachers, will receive practical instruction in the art of teaching. The advantages which Milnwood Academy holds out to those desiring an education, and to parents wishing a safe place to send their sons and daughters, cannot be surpassed, whilst its terms are moderate.

Terms per session of five months, payable quarterly in advance.....$55 00

Music, Painting, Drawing, &c., at the usual extra charges. For further particulars address

W. H. WOODS, Principal,
or W. M. WILLIAMSON, Ass't. Principal.
Shade Gap, Huntingdon co., Pa.

Oct. 10, 1861.

A BATTLE FOUGHT!!!
AND
A BRILLIANT VICTORY WON.

ADJUTANT GEN. LEWIS:

After a severe engagement which lasted for nearly four days, have at last routed the enemy and captured a large number of Guns, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, and a great quantity of camp equipage, and other valuable articles which I immediately shipped by railroad from the field of action, and now announce

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED.

On opening and examining the valuables captured, they were found to comprise such an endless variety of Hardware and Cutlery of every kind, that I can supply the people of all ages and classes; even from a toy for an infant, to a supporting cane for the feeble old man. Boys or girls, Lords or Ladies, Soldiers or Citizens, Housekeepers or Boarders, Farmers or Mechanics, Lawyers or Doctors, anybody and everybody may be furnished with a useful memento of this eventful battle by calling at the Hardware Store of

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1861.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

Seven and Three-Tenths Per Cent.

TREASURY NOTES,

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY AT THE OFFICE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Subscription Book to the NEW NATIONAL LOAN of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, will remain open at my office,

NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

until further notice, from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M., and on Mondays till 9 P. M.

These notes will be of the denomination of FIFTY DOLLARS, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and are all dated 10th of August, 1861, payable in gold, in three years, or convertible into a twenty years' six per cent. loan, at the option of the holder. Each Treasury Note has interest coupons attached, which can be cut off and collected in gold at the Mint every six months, and at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Payments of subscriptions may be made in Gold or Checks, or Notes of any of the Philadelphia Banks.

Parties at a distance can remit by their friends, through the mail, or by express, or through Banks, and the Treasury Notes will be immediately delivered, or sent to each subscriber as they may severally direct.

Parties remitting must add the interest from 10th of August, the date of all the notes, to the day the remittance reaches Philadelphia, at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Apply to or address

JAY COOKE, Sub-scription AGENT,
Care of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,
No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 7, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Retirement of Gen. Scott.

Gen. McClellan Assumes Command:

The following letter from Lieut. Gen. Scott was received by the President on Thursday afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 31. '61.

The Hon. S. Cameron, Secretary of War.

Sir: For more than three years I have been unable, from a hurt, to mount a horse or walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with much pain. Other and new infirmities, dropsy and vertigo, admonish me that a repose of mind and body, with the appliances of surgery and medicine, are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the usual span of man.

It is under such circumstances, made doubly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now raging in the Southern States of our so late prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that my name be placed on the list of army officers retired from active service.

As this request is founded on an absolute right granted by a recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say that it is with deep regret that I withdraw myself in these momentous times from the orders of a President who has treated me with distinguished kindness and courtesy—whom I know, upon much personal intercourse, to be patriotic, without sectional partialities or prejudices, to be highly conscientious in the performance of every duty, and of unrivalled activity and perseverance.

And to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially address for the last time, I beg to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high consideration I have received at your hands, and have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant.

(Signed) WINFIELD SCOTT.

A special Cabinet council was convened on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, to take the subject into consideration. It was decided that Gen. Scott's request, under the circumstances of his advanced age and infirmities, could not be declined.

Gen. McClellan was, thereupon, with the unanimous agreement of the Cabinet, notified that the command of the army would be devolved upon him.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Cabinet again waited upon the President, and attended him to the residence of Gen. Scott. On being seated, the President read to the General the following order:

On the 1st day of November, A. D., 1861, upon his own application to the President of the United States, Brevet Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott is ordered to be placed, and hereby is placed, upon the list of retired officers of the army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistence, or allowances.

The American people will hear with sadness and deep emotion that Gen. Scott has withdrawn from the active control of the army, while the President and the unanimous Cabinet express their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound sense of the important public services rendered by him to his country during his long and brilliant career, among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution, the Union and the flag, when assailed by a parricidal rebellion.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Gen. Scott thereupon rose and addressed the President and Cabinet, who had also risen, as follows:

Mr. President—This honor overwhelms me—it overpays all services I have attempted to render my country. If I had any claims before, they are all obliterated by this expression of approval by the President, with the unanimous support of his Cabinet. I know the President and this Cabinet well—I know that the country has placed its interests in the trying crisis in safe keeping. Their counsels are wise, their labors are untiring, as they are loyal, and their course is the right one.

Mr. President, you must excuse me. I am unable to stand longer to give utterance to the feelings of gratitude which oppress me. In my retirement I shall offer up my prayer to God for this Administration and for my country. I shall pray for it with confidence in its success over its enemies, and that speedily.

The President then took leave of General Scott, giving him his hand and saying he hoped soon to write him a private letter expressive of his gratitude and affection. The President added:

General: You will naturally feel solicitude about the gentlemen of your staff who have rendered you and their country such faithful service. I have taken that subject into consideration. I understand that they go with you to New York. I shall desire them at their earliest convenience after their return to make their wishes known to me. I desire you, however, to be satisfied that, except the unavoidable deprivation of your counsel and society which they have so long enjoyed, the provision which will be made for them will be such as to render their situation as agreeable hereafter as it has been heretofore.

Each member of the Administration then gave his hand to the veteran, and retired in profound silence.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War will accompany Gen. Scott to New York to-morrow by the early train.

Response of Secretary Cameron.

The following is the response of the Secretary of War to the letter of Gen. Scott.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Nov. 1, 1861.

General:—It was my duty to lay before the President your letter of yesterday, asking to be relieved, under the recent act of Congress. In separating from you, I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret that your health, shattered by long service and repeated wounds received in your country's defence, should render it necessary for you to retire from your high position at this momentous period of our history. Although you are not to remain in active service, I yet hope that while I continue in charge of the department over which I now preside, I shall at times be permitted to avail myself of the benefits of your councils and sage experience.

It has been my good fortune to enjoy a personal acquaintance with you for over thirty years, and the pleasant relations of that long time have been greatly strengthened by your cordial and entire co-operation in all the great questions which have occupied the Department and convulsed the country for the last six months.

In parting from you I can only express the hope that a merciful Providence, which has protected you amidst so many trials, will improve your health, and continue your life long after the people of the country shall have been restored to their former happiness and prosperity.

I am, General, very sincerely, your friend and servant,

(Signed) SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

To Lieut. General Winfield Scott.

Gen. McClellan Assumes Command.

Major General McClellan on Friday night issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 19.

In accordance with general order, No. 94, from the War Department, I hereby assume command of the armies of the United States.

In the midst of the difficulties which encompass and divide the nation, hesitation and self-distrust may well accompany the assumption of so vast a responsibility; but confiding as I do in the loyalty, discipline and courage of our troops, and believing as I do that Providence will favor ours as the just cause, I cannot doubt that success will crown our efforts and sacrifices.

The army will unite with me in the feeling of regret that the weight of many years, and the effect of increasing infirmities, contracted and intensified in his country's service, should just now remove from our head the great soldier of our nation—the hero who in his youth raised high the reputation of his country in the fields of Canada, which he sanctified with his blood; who in more mature years proved to the world that American skill and valor could repeat if not eclipse the exploits of Cortez in the land of the Montezumas; whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country; whose whole exploits have been directed to uphold our honor at the smallest sacrifice of life; a warrior who scorned the selfish glories of the battle-field when his great qualities as a statesman could be employed more profitably for his country; a citizen who, in his declining years, has given to the world the most shining instances of loyalty in disregarding all ties of birth and clinging to the cause of truth and honor. Such has been the career of Winfield Scott, who it has long been the delight of the nation to honor as a man and a soldier.

While we regret his loss, there is one thing we cannot regret—the bright example he has left for our emulation. Let us all hope and pray that his declining years may be passed in peace and happiness, and that they may be cheered by the success of the country and the cause he has fought for and loved so well. Beyond all that, let us do nothing that can cause him to blush for us. Let no defeat of the army he has so long commanded embitter his last years, but let our victories illuminate the close of a life so grand.

(Signed) GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major Gen. Commanding U. S. A.

AN APPEAL FOR OUR ARMY.

What is Wanted for the Winter.

The Sanitary Commission to the Women of America.

The Army Sanitary Commission has issued the following appeal to the women of America in behalf of the soldiers of our army. The approach of the cold season requires the immediate adoption of measures for the protection of our troops against the discomforts of a winter campaign, and this appeal will, we trust, awaken a hearty response from the people:

TO THE LOYAL WOMEN OF AMERICA.

TREASURY BUILDING, WASHINGTON,
October 1, 1861.

Countrywomen: You are called upon to help take care of our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors.

It is true that Government undertakes their care, but all experience, in every other country as well as our own, shows that Government alone cannot completely provide for the humane treatment of those for whom the duty of providing, as well as possible, is a knowledged. Even at this period of the war, and with a much smaller proportion of sick and wounded than is to be expected, there is much suffering, and dear lives are daily lost because Government cannot put the right thing in the right place at the right time. No other Government has ever provided as well for its soldiers so soon after breaking out of a war of this magnitude, and yet it remains true that there is much suffering, and that death unnecessarily occurs from the imperfectness of the Government arrangements. This is partly owing to the ignorance, partly to the indolence, and partly to the inhumanity and knavery of various agents of Government, as well as to the organic defects of the system. But humanity to the sick must, to a certain extent, be sacrificed, under Government, to the purpose of securing the utmost possible strength and efficiency to the military force.

Whatever aid is to be given from without must still be administered systematically, and in perfect subordination to the general system of administration of the Government. To hold its agents in any degree responsible for the duties with which they are charged, Government must protect them from the interference of responsible persons.

Hence, an intermediate agency becomes necessary, which, without taking any of the duties of the regular agents of Government out of their hands, can, nevertheless, offer to them means of administering to the wants of the sick and wounded much beyond what could be obtained within the arbitrary limits of supply established by Government, and in strict accordance with the regulations necessary for maintaining a proper accountability to it.

The Sanitary Commission, a volunteer and unpaid bureau of the War Department of the Government, constitutes such an agency.

Under its present organization every camp and military hospital, from the Atlantic to the plains, is regularly and frequently visited, its wants ascertained, anticipated as far as possible, and whenever it is right, proper, and broadly merciful, supplied directly by the Commission to the extent of its ability. For the means of maintaining this organization, and of exercising, through it, a direct influence upon the officers and men favorable to a prudent guard against the dangers of disease to which they are subject, which is its first and principal object, the Commission is wholly dependent upon voluntary contributions to its treasury. For the means of administering to the needs of the sick and wounded, the Commission relies upon gift-offerings of their own handiwork from the loyal women of the land. It receives not one dollar from the Government.

A large proportion of the gifts of the people to the army hitherto have been wasted, or worse than wasted, because directed without knowledge or discrimination. It is only through the Commission that such gifts can reach the army with a reasonable assurance that they will be received where they do the most good and the least harm.

The Sanitary Commission has established its right to claim the confidence of the nation. The Secretary of War and Maj. General McClellan have both recently acknowledged, in the warmest terms, the advantages which have already resulted from its labors, and the discretion and skill with which they have been hitherto directed. Its advice has been freely taken, and in several important particulars acted upon, favorably to the health of the army, by the Government. There has scarcely been a company of volunteers in the field wherein some defect, error, or negligence, endangering health, has not been pointed out by its agents, and its removal or abatement effected.—There has not been a single instance in which its services or advice, offered through all its various agencies, have been repulsed; not a single complaint has been received of its embarrassing any officer in his duty, or of its interfering with discipline in the slightest degree. Its labors have been chiefly directed to induce precautions against a certain class of diseases which have scourged almost every modern European army, which decimated our army in Mexico, and which, at one point, rendered nearly half of one of our armies in the war of 1812 unfit for service. It is a ground for national gratitude that our present armies have passed through the most trying season of the year, wonderfully escaping this danger. That there are grander causes for this plan the labors of the Commission cannot be doubted, but that, among human agencies, a large share of credit for it should be given to those labors, it is neither arrogant nor unreasonable to assert. In this assurance, that contribution that has hitherto been made to the treasury, or to the store of the Commission, is it not received back again ten fold in value?

More than fifty thousand articles have been received by the Commission from their patriotic country women.—It is not known that one sent to them has failed to reach its destination, nor is there one that cannot be accounted for. It is confidently believed that there has not been a single case of serious illness in the army of the Potomac, nor wherever the organization of the Commission has been completely extended, in which some of these articles have not administered to the relief of the suffering.

After an intimate and confidential conference with the Secretary of War, the commander of the army of the Potomac and the Quartermaster General, there is reason to solicit with urgency a large increase of the resources at the command of the Commission, especially of that class of its resources upon which it may be obliged to draw for the relief of the sick and wounded.

The experience of the Commission has so well acquainted it with the earnest wish of the women of the North to be allowed to work in the national cause, that it is deemed unnecessary to do more than announce that there is a real and immediate occasion for their best exertions, and to indicate convenient arrangements for the end in view.

It is, therefore, suggested that societies be at once formed in every neighborhood where they are not already established, and that existing societies of suitable organization, as Dorcas Societies, Sewing Societies, Reading Clubs and Sociables, devote themselves, for a time, to the sacred service of their country; that energetic and respectable committees be appointed to call from house to house and store to store, to obtain contributions in materials suitable to be made up, or money for the purchase of such materials; that collections be made in churches and schools and factories and shops, for the same purpose; that contribution boxes be placed in post offices, newspaper offices, railroad and telegraph offices, public houses, steamboats and ferry boats, and in all other suitable places, labelled, "For our sick and wounded;" and all loyal women meet at such convenient times and places as may be agreed upon in each neighborhood or social circle, to work upon the materials which shall be so procured.

Every woman in the country can, at the least, knit a pair of woollen stockings, or, if not, can purchase them.—In each town let there be concert on this subject, taking care that three or four sizes are provided. Fix upon a place for receiving, and a date when the package shall be transmitted, and send it as soon as possible to the most convenient of the depots of the Commission.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES MOST NEEDED.—Blankets for single beds; quilts of cheap material, about seven feet long by fifty inches wide; knit woollen socks; woollen or Canton flannel bed gowns, wrappers, under-shirts and drawers; small hair and feather pillows, and cushions for wounded limbs; slippers.

Delicacies for the sick—such as farina, arrow-root, corn-starch, cocoa, condensed milk, and nicely dried fruit—can be advantageously distributed by the Commission. Jellies should be carefully prepared to avoid fermentation, and most securely packed. Many articles of clothing have been injured, in packages heretofore sent the Commission, by the breaking of jars and bottles. Over every vessel containing jelly, strew white sugar to the depth of half an inch, and paste stout paper (not brandied) over the mouth. Jellies sent in stone bottles arrive in the best condition, and there is no difficulty in removing the contents for use.—Every bottle, &c., containing jelly, should be labelled. Aromatic spirits and waters, light easy chairs for convalescents, nicely made splints for wounded limbs, chequer and backgammon boards, and like articles for the amusement of wounded men, books for desultory reading, and magazines, especially if illustrated, will be useful.

All articles should be closely packed in wooden boxes, or in very strongly wrapped bales, and clearly directed. On the top of the contents of each box, under the cover, a list of what it contains should be placed; a duplicate of this list should be sent by mail. Arrangements for free transportation should be made, or freight paid in advance. [The express companies will generally convey goods for this purpose at a reduction of the usual rates.] Packages may be directed and sent, as is most economical, from any point to any of the addresses below—("For the United States Sanitary Commission:")

Office of the Woman's Central Relief Association, Cooper Union, No. 10 Third avenue, New York.

Care of Samuel and Wm. Welsh, No. 218 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia;

Care of Dr. S. G. Howe, 20 Broomfield street, Boston;

Care of Dr. W. H. Mussey, Cincinnati;

Care of Dr. C. D. Griswold, Wheeling, Va.;

Care of F. L. Olmsted, 211 F street, Washington, D. C.

Acknowledgments will be made to all those who forward parcels, and a final report of the Secretary of War will be published, recording the names of all contributors, so far as they shall be known to the commission.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., Pres't.

Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D., Geo. T. Strong, Fred. Law Olmsted, Geo. W. Cullum, U. S. A., Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A., Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A., Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, M. D., Elisha Harris, M. D., Samuel G. Howe, M. D., Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., J. S. Newberry, M. D., Horace Binney, Jr., Rt. Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D., Commissioners under authority of the Secretary of War.

Fred. Law Olmsted, General Secretary, Washington.

A. J. Bloor, Assistant Secretary, Washington.

J. Foster Jenkins, M. D., Associate Secretary for the army of the Potomac.

J. H. Douglas, M. D., Associate Secretary for the divisions under General Banks, General Dix and Gen. Wool.

J. S. Newberry, M. D., Associate Secretary for the Western armies.

The Sanitary Commission is doing a work of great humanity, and of direct practical value to the nation, in this its time of trial. It is entitled to the gratitude and the confidence of the people, and I trust it will be generously supported. There is no agency through which voluntary offerings of patriotism can be more effectually made.

A. LINCOLN,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Washington, Sept. 30, 1861.

The Plans of the Rebel Generals.

A Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

I have learned the following facts to-day, from Southern sources, in regard to the recent action near Leesburg. Neither the occurrence of the action itself, nor its result, has made any change in the place of Gen. Johnston. The forces under the command of that officer are now extended over a larger extent of territory than formerly, but they are thoroughly organized into *corps d'armee*, and so arranged in divisions that Gen. Johnston, by means of a military telegraph and swift couriers, can control the movements of the whole mass or any of its parts. While the extremity of the right wing is stationed as far down as Fredericksburg, for the support of the batteries on the Potomac, the regiments on the extreme left are posted at Leesburg, fifty miles distant. The entire rebel force, which cannot be less than 150,000 strong, is posted between these two points. The centre is at Manassas Junction, and the head-quarters of General Smith are at Aldie. General Johnson's design is to draw the Union army towards Centreville or Ball Run, or to induce them to cross at Edwards' Ferry, at either of which places he expects to defeat them. He will make no attack upon Washington or upon the Union army, but will act strictly upon the defensive until attacked.

The vast preparations for the great naval expedition to sail from Fortress Monroe were perfectly well known at Richmond. Not only the names of all the vessels are known there, but also the number of guns and troops on board of each. It was not believed there that the expedition was to sail up the Potomac, but in view of the possibility, of such a thing, Gen. Johnston was directed, two weeks ago, to hasten the completion of the line of river batteries, to see that they were properly mounted with cannon of suitable range and calibre, and abundantly supplied with ammunition, and to support them in the rear by an adequate military force. In accordance with instructions the batteries on the Potomac were completed, additional guns were brought up from Norfolk and Richmond, furnaces for heating red-hot shot were constructed at the batteries at Acquia creek and Shipping Point, a large quantity of 11-inch shells were sent to all the batteries in which they can be used, and 25,000 troops were posted a short distance back from the line of batteries, extending from the mouth of the Occoquan river to the elbow of the Potomac, east of Fredericsburg. After all these preparations had been made; Gen. Johnston, accompanied by Gen. Beauregard and the staffs of both officers, made the tour of all the batteries, and saw that everything was in readiness. The report of Gen. Johnston, made to Gen. Cooper, at Richmond, after this visit, expressed the confident belief that he will be able to hold these batteries, and to destroy with them any flotilla, however large, that may be sent against them. It is said, too, that a number of fire-ships have been provided, and are now lying concealed in Acquia creek, Quantico creek, and Powell river. They are merely old hulks, containing barrels of turpentine, tar, pitch, rosin, and other combustibles. The design in providing them is to tow them out in the river on the approach of a hostile fleet, and, when they are near enough, to set fire to them and permit them to drift among the Union vessels. It is well enough to be advised of this contrivance, in order to guard against it.

It is the belief of Jeff. Davis, and of Gens. Johnston and Beauregard, that the Union army cannot remain much longer inactive; that they must strike a blow somewhere on the rebel lines; and that, at whatever point they strike, the rebels will be able to defeat them by concentrating a larger force, and by superiority in artillery. The Union army, if they make the advance by the way of Leesburg, must cross Goose creek. Particular attention, therefore, has been paid by Gen. Johnston to the defences on this creek. It is somewhat broader and deeper than Bull run, but its banks are considerably higher.—Between its mouth and Aldie, fifteen miles, it is crossed by no less than six bridges, including the railroad bridge. These bridges are all standing now; but guards are stationed at each one, with orders to destroy them in case the Union army crosses at Edwards' Ferry and Harrison's Island in sufficient force to take Leesburg. The plans of the rebels do not include retaining possession of that place if it is attacked with a strong force, say 25,000 troops. The orders given to Gen. Evans, when he was placed in charge of Leesburg, were to induce the Union army, under Gen. Banks, to cross, by feigning to evacuate the place; if pressed by a superior force, to withdraw his whole command to the right bank of Goose creek, where General Smith would support him, with the whole of the rebel left wing. If, however, Gen. Stone alone should cross, with not over 10,000 troops, Gen. Evans was ordered to attack and drive him back, and was promised what reinforcements might be necessary. The event shows that he obeyed the latter order. If however, Gen. Stone had had foresight enough to have provided a pontoon bridge, and had crossed with his whole division, the result of Monday's engagement would have been very different. The statement that 40,000 additional troops have been sent to Gen. Evans, since the battle, is correct. The 40,000 troops are those that were cantoned on the right bank of Goose creek at the time of the battle, and who still remain there. They will not be sent across that stream in any event. Independent of them, Gen. Evans has 20,000 men at and around Leesburg. The forts which they are erecting between that place and the Potomac, and the batteries that are said to command that stream, are constructed after the fashion of the bugbear fort on Munson's Hill, and will be abandoned, when attacked, as that was. The first stand of any consequence, which the rebels intend to make in that direction, will be made on the right bank of Goose, Creek between the mouth of the creek and Aldie.

Mittens for the Soldiers.

ED. PHILADA. INQUIRER:—An officer from West Point, who commands one of the finest regiments in the service, suggests that woolen mittens for the soldiers will be greatly needed when the cold weather comes. Will not all who can employ themselves in this way help to furnish *five hundred thousand pairs*. They should be knit with one finger so as to allow the use of the finger and thumb. It is said there was more suffering in the Crimea war from frost bitten fingers than from any other one cause.

Articles may be sent to S. & W. Welsh, No. 218 South Delaware avenue, agents for the Sanitary Commission.

[Will newspapers please copy.]

DIED,

On the 27th ult., after a short but painful illness of dropsy of the chest, WILLIAM LEWIS, infant son of Alfred G. and Mary E. Potter, aged 2 years 10 months and 1 day.

Dear Willie thou hast left us,
Thy loss we deeply feel;
Though Heaven has bereft us,
It will all our sorrows heal;
He was called by early doom—
Just come to show how bright a
Flower in Paradise can bloom. M. T. P.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—[*Estate of Nancy Lloyd, dec'd.*] Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of Nancy Lloyd, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribe.—All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.

ABRAHAM STATES,
McConnellstown, Nov. 5, 1861-6t Executor.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD.				EASTWARD.		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	ACCOMMODATION.	STATIONS.	ACCOMMODATION.	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
11 20	7 01	.....	Newton Hamilton,	.....	.....	1 34
11 30	7 08	6 25	Mt. Union,	11 50	.....	1 45
11 48	7 21	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	1 59
12 07	7 36	6 51	Huntingdon,	11 23	4 38	1 18
12 25	7 48	7 05	Petersburg,	11 08	.....	1 09
12 33	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 53
12 43	8 03	7 23	Spruce Creek,	10 55	.....	12 46
1 03	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 29
1 13	8 23	7 43	Tyrone,	10 30	.....	12 19
1 23	.....	.....	Tipton,	10 19	.....	12 07
1 31	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 01
1 37	.....	8 03	Bell's Mills,	10 10	.....	11 56
1 55	8 55	8 29	Altoona,	9 55	3 15	11 40
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

U. S.

STRAYED AWAY.—A grey Mare branded with U. S. on the left shoulder, broke out of an enclosure some days ago. A liberal reward will be paid to any person returning said mare, or for giving any information where she may be found.

EDWARD COLDER.

Huntingdon, Oct. 31, 1861.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

Has just received a new stock of

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,

Call and examine my new stock.

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

October 31, 1861.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS!

ROBERT KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon Sept. 24, 1861.-3m

COURT AFFAIRS.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1861.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1861, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 21th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, [for crimes aforesaid—] are commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 23d of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 24th day of August, 1861, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 18th day) of November, A. D. 1861, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 24th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

TRIAL LIST—NOVEMBER TERM, 1861.

FIRST WEEK.

William Patton et al	vs	James Entrekin, et al.
Ivett, Wigton & Co.	vs	Joshua Johns.
A. J. Wigton & Son, for use of	vs	Same.
J. & J. A. Haggerty	vs	Thomas Weston, Esq.
J. A. Hagerty	vs	Same.

SECOND WEEK.

James Gordon	vs	Cresswell & Williams.
William Crosley	vs	Michael J. Martin, et al.
Thomas Weston, jr.	vs	Thomas Weston.
J. Cresswell	vs	C. Brumbaugh, et al.
J. R. Butts	vs	J. Cunningham's admr.
Owen Bont	vs	J. Sewell Stewart.
John D. Wright	vs	Jas. Templeton, et al.
Kessler, Bry & Co.	vs	Wm. Meredith, et al.
Nancy Goosborn	vs	Sam Goosborn's admr.
David G. Bussell	vs	Jonathan Shultz, et al.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY THE 11TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1861, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain messuage tenement, plantation and tract of land situate in Dublin township, Huntingdon county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of James Neely, William Stewart, and others, containing one hundred and sixteen acres and sixty-five perches, more or less, patented.

Also—A small tract of land adjoining lands of James Neely, James Kelly, and James Cree, in Dublin township aforesaid, containing seventeen acres, more or less.

Also—A small tract of ridge land, adjoining the above described tract, containing fourteen acres and one hundred and thirty-six perches, part whereof is cleared.—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Campbell.

ALSO—100 acres of land, more or less, situate in Cromwell township, bounded by lands of——Price, Simon Gratz, William Wallace, and Thos I. Cromwell, about 40 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected two log houses, and on the premises there is an apple and peach orchard. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Solomon Banks.

Exp—All sales advertised for the *first day of the Court*, will be adjourned over until the following Wednesday, and deeds acknowledged on Wednesday of the second Court week.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Nov. 22, 1861.

GRAND JURORS.

D. N. Carothers, manager, Cromwell.
Nicholas Corbin, shoemaker, Cassville.
Nicholas Cresswell, gentleman, Alexandria.
Daniel Plenner, farmer, Walker.
Henry Graffius, farmer, Porter.
Andrew Grove, farmer, Penn.
Robert Goshorn, farmer, Tell.
Jacob Hetrick, farmer, Henderson.
David Isenberg, farmer, Henderson.
John Kuller, of Daniel, farmer, Morris.
Abraham Lewis, innkeeper, Shirley.
George Miller, farmer, Henderson.
Samuel McVety, farmer, Clay.
Thomas Morrison, miller, Brady.
Samuel Oakism, farmer, Tell.
Peter Rickabaugh, mill wright, Union.
Isaac Swoope, farmer, Shirley.
John M. Stonerod, carpenter, Warriormark.
Andrew Swoope, farmer, Clay.
Samuel Stewart, farmer, Tell.
John Wicks, blacksmith, Shirleysburg.
Adolphus White, farmer, Oneida.
John Whittaker, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Thomas Wilson, teacher, West.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

David Blair, farmer, Oneida.
John F. Blair, farmer, Tell.
B. D. F. Baird, M. D., Clay.
William Crotsley, surveyor, Cass.
George W. Cornelius, farmer, Cromwell.
John C. Crownover, farmer, Barree.
William Curry, farmer, Franklin.
S. B. Donaldson, carpenter, Carbon.
Jacob Elias, farmer, Tod.
John M. Earley, innkeeper, Shirley.
Levi Evans, J. P., Carbon.
Wm. S. Entrekin, farmer, Hopewell.
Ephraim Greenland, gunsmith, Union.
Austin Green, farmer Cassville.
Robert Gehrett, blacksmith, Union.
James Galbraith, gentleman, Shirleysburg.
John Hess, farmer, Springfield.
Frederick Houpt, farmer, Tod.
James Horning, farmer, West.
Maize S. Harrison, tinner, Shirleysburg.
Henry Harvey, founder, Franklin.
Robert McBurney, merchant, Jackson.
Jonathan McWilliams, farmer, Franklin.
Andrew J. McCoy, miller, Franklin.
David Mong, farmer, Warriormark.
John S. Morrison, farmer, Shirley.
G. Ashman Miller, merchant, Huntingdon.
Michael McCabe, miner, Carbon.
Charles McGill, mason, Penn.
David Rupert, farmer, Henderson.
Thos. A. Smelker, farmer, Shirley.
John P. Stewart, farmer, Oneida.
John Simpson, farmer, Huntingdon.
David Snare, J. P., Huntingdon.
Matthias Shoop, farmer, Tell.
John Summers, farmer, Hopewell.
Solomon Silknitter, farmer, Henderson.
Hugh Seeds, farmer, Franklin.
George Smith, farmer, Shirley.
John Thompson, jr., farmer, Juniata.
Samuel Thompson, farmer, Dublin.
Samuel Thompson, farmer, Franklin.
Samuel Wilson, miner, Warriormark.
John Wray, farmer, Warriormark.
Joseph Weight, farmer, Warriormark.
Caleb Wakefield, farmer, Brady.
Geo. B. Young, J. P., Alexandria.
Abraham Donaldson, carpenter, Carbon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Samuel H. Bell, farmer, Shirley.
Peter Beatty, laborer, Union.
Wm. Browster, merchant, Shirleysburg.
David Braumbaugh, farmer, Cass.
Henry S. Dell, farmer, Cromwell.
John Eyer, jr., farmer, Warriormark.
W. A. Fraker, merchant, Shirleysburg.
Jacob Fink, farmer, Penn.
Joseph Forrest, farmer, Barree.
John Gehrett, farmer, Brady.
William Hamer, farmer, Porter.
Mordecai Henry, farmer, West.
Benjamin Hartman, farmer, West.
Isaac Hamlin, carpenter, Warriormark.
Philip Hooper, carpenter, Union.
John Hagey, butcher, Huntingdon.
Jacob Hamilton, farmer, Jackson.
Gilbert Horning, farmer, Barree.
John R. Hunter, ironmaster, West.
Joseph Isenberg, farmer, Morris.
William Johnston, merchant, Penn.
Lewis Knode, farmer, Porter.
Benj. C. Lytle, teacher, Hopewell.
F. H. Lane, gentleman, Huntingdon.
John McCulloch, M. D., Huntingdon.
Reuben Massey, farmer, Barree.
Isaac Martin, farmer, Porter.
Solomon Rouch, farmer, Penn.
Samuel Stinson, farmer, West.
Abraham States, J. P., Walker.
Asa Stevens, farmer, Clay.
Benjamin Sprankle, farmer, Morris.
Samuel Thompson, farmer, Oneida.
Jno. R. Thompson, merchant, Warriormark.
Benj. F. Wallace, farmer, Morris.
Simeon Wright, farmer, Union.

Huntingdon, Oct. 24, 1861.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LOST.—On Monday last, on the road leading from Petersburg to Warm Springs, a pocket book, containing a five dollar bill on the Commerce Bank of Virginia, and several papers and letters of interest only to the owner. The finder can keep the $5, but is earnestly requested to return to this office the papers, as they will be of no use to anybody but myself.

THOMAS H. WHITTAKER.

"Globe Office," Oct. 15, 1861.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY,

Shade Gap, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

A School for Young Ladies & Gentlemen.

The next session of this Institution will open the first Wednesday of November. During the past session this Institution has turned out a class of nineteen teachers; and its prospects, notwithstanding the distracted state of the country, have not been more flattering for some years. In future, there will be a Normal Department attached to the Institution, in which those wishing to become teachers, will receive practical instruction in the art of teaching. The advantages which Milnwood Academy holds out to those desiring an education, and to parents wishing a safe place to send their sons and daughters, cannot be surpassed, while its terms are moderate.

Terms per session of five months, payable quarterly in advance.....$50 00

Music, Painting, Drawing, &c., at the usual extra charges. For further particulars address

W. H. WOODS, Principal,
or W. M. WILLIAMSON, Ass't. Principal,
Shade Gap, Huntingdon co., Pa.

Oct. 10, 1861.

A BATTLE FOUGHT!!!

AND

A BRILLIANT VICTORY WON.

ADJUTANT GEN. LEWIS:

After a severe engagement which lasted for nearly four days, I have at last routed the enemy and captured a large number of Guns, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, and a great quantity of camp equipage, and other valuable articles which I immediately shipped by railroad from the field of action, and now announce

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED.

On opening and examining the valuables captured, they were found to comprise such an endless variety of Hardware and Cutlery of every kind, that I can supply the people of all ages and classes, even from a toy for an infant, to a supporting cane for the feeble old man. Boys or girls, Lords or Ladies, Soldiers or Citizens, Housekeepers or Boarders, Farmers or Mechanics, Lawyers or Doctors, anybody and everybody may be furnished with a useful memento of this eventful battle by calling at the Hardware Store of

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1861.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

Seven and Three-Tenths Per Cent.

TREASURY NOTES,

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY AT THE OFFICE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Subscription Book to the NEW NATIONAL LOAN of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, will remain open at my office,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

until further notice, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., and on Mondays till 9 P. M.

These notes will be of the denomination of FIFTY DOLLARS, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and are all dated 10th of August, 1861, payable in gold, in three years, or convertible into a twenty years' six per cent. loan, at the option of the holder. Each Treasury Note has interest coupons attached, which can be cut off and collected in gold at the Mint every six months, and at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Exp—Amounts of subscriptions may be made in Gold or Checks, or Notes of any of the Philadelphia Banks.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE can remit by their friends, through the mail, or by express, or through